Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1738.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Savannah,

(To sail on Saturday the 7th of April)

THE SHIP

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, Master.

A regular established Packet with elegant accommodations.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Ross's wharf, or to

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have for sale a quantity of prime new Rice by said vessel.

march 31 d7t

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

This Day will be Landed,

At Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge, from on board the brig Eliza, capt. Vaughan, from Malaga—

Fresh Fruits, Wine and Brandy

Lemons in chests and half chests
Raisins of the Sun in kegs
Figs in do.
Soft shell'd Almonds in sacks
Grapes and Olives in jars
Bloom and Muscatel Raisins in boxes
Anchovies in kegs
Jordan and Bitter Almonds in boxes
Old Mountain Wine in qr. casks
Brandy in butts, &c. &c.

For Sale by

PETER KUHN.

P. S.

The above Brig for sale if immediately applied for; she is a remarkable fine fast sailing vessel, having made her passage to and from Malaga in little more than 60 days.

march 26. 10t

Freight Wanted.

FOR BREMEN,

The Hamburgh Brig

HENRIETTA,

Peter P. Schmidt, *Master*,

NOW lying at Jesse and R. Waln's wharf—A stout, strong vessel, of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.

For *Freight* only, apply to

PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-street.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,

12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
1 do. bleached Hessians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Cases
29 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 cases elegant Carriage Harness, Whips, Spurs, &c.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Claret in cases, Port Wine in pipes, Russia Soap in small boxes, Rice, Brimstone, Tumblers, Window Glass, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Hessians, Brown Rolls, Polish Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c &c. all entitled to the drawback.

march 20. tuths2w

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Master*,

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent White
White Lead
Red Lead } PAINTS
Coloethar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

On Tuesday, the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,

WILL be exposed to public sale, seventeen tracts or parcels of land situated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four acres and three quarters, with the usual allowance for roads.

Terms of sale, 1-3 of the purchase money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in six months, in good notes or other approved security.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auct.*

March 9. 1awtf1 dtica

For Sale,

BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No. 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.
Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Cosses
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&f4w

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market } Wines in cases.
Medoc, and Sauterne } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&ftf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for sixty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24 2aw6w

Escapes.

BROKE the Prison of Cumberland county, in New-Jersey, and made their escape, between 1 and 2 o'clock, this morning, two Men, who were convicted of stealing—one of them calls himself James Legg, the other Edward Hambleton—Legg is a grey-headed Man. about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, with a remarkable large head; Hambleton is about 26 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, black hair. Left the prison in company with the above described thieves, a small man, who calls himself Matthew Morrison, about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, smiles when talking, is a wheel-wright by trade ——Whoever will secure the thieves in any Gaol in New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars for the old one, Fifteen for the young one, and Twenty for Matthew Morrison.

GEORGE BURGIN, *Sheriff.*

Bridgetown, march 15. 24—mt&f3w

Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

IMPRESSED with the favors shewn him in his efforts to establish a Store for the sale of Law Books only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar generally throughout the United States, that in addition to his collection now on hand, which he supposes to be more extensive, than in the possession of any one person for sale in America, he expects daily very large supplies from London & Dublin, particularly from the latter place, having chiefly confined his importations to those editions, as being in his opinion equally correct with the London copies, and well known to be infinitely lower charged.

G. D. limiting himself, solely to the sale of Law Books, it will appear obvious to professional gentlemen the great advantages they have in purchasing from him, both as to selection and price, of which the encouragement he has received for several years past, is the best testimony he can offer.

march 20. 3aw3w

AT LAST.

This Day is Published, by WILLIAM COBBETT,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,

The Democratic Judge,

OR THE

EQUAL LIBERTY of the PRESS,

As exhibited, explained and exposed, in the prosecution of

WILLIAM COBBETT,

FOR A PRETENDED LIBEL AGAINST

The King of Spain and his Embassador, before

THOMAS M'KEAN,

Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania.

By Peter Porcupine.

FORGERIES.

WHEREAS several forgeries have been committed in this city and New-York and other places by 3 or 4 men, 2 are now confined in New-York goal for life, one of them by name Dr. Grant, alias Smith White; another by name D. Gilbert, alias Lewis; forged a bill of exchange on Nicholas Cook of New-York with a letter of advice from Messrs. Brown, Benson & Ives of Providence, they also forged 3 checks in the name of Nicholas Cook, also 2 checks in the name of John Rathbone—William Grant is about 24 years old, light complexion, long favored, his countenance by no means expressive, but rather silly or unmeaning; breathes uncommonly hard, and frequently heaves a sigh, rather thin built, slender constitution, has a hacking cough, consumptive look, wore a green cloth coat in July '96, has a defect in one or both front teeth, lived some time clerk with Nicholas Cook in New-York—Gilbert, alias Lewis is rather fat or lusty, has a scar over one of his eyes, Grant & Gilbert in June 1796 forged letters of recommendation and credit to this city, from J. Rathbone, Nicholas Cook, Hoyt & Tom, Pell & Mellick, John Rathbone's was well executed, Grant boarded at Mr. Grimes' Tavarn the George, corner of Mulberry and Second-street; Gilbert in 7th street, and kept a one horse chaise.—Grant slept in a room with Mr. Robert Bicknell, and broke open his bureau, while Mr. B. was at Baltimore, and stole a bill of exchange for 120 dollars, from the signature he forged 2 drafts on the Pennsylvania bank, dated 6 July '96, one for four hundred and forty-two dollars, and gave it to Mr. Wilcox's black boy to receive, the Bank being shut the boy was taken into custody by Messher a constable, the draft lays at the Mayor's office; the other draft for 225 dollars was paid by the Bank soon in the morning of the 7th July—on the 9th, Saturday afternoon, he received through the hands of Messrs. Debauffre and Goodwin a draft of William Priestman's, dated 8th July on the United States Bank for 100 dollars. Being too late to receive it that night, he forged another from the signature on the United States Bank for 446 dollars dated 10th July, Sunday, which was paid on Monday morning, early. 13th or 14th July he appeared in a new dress new boots, &c. and removed to a more retired lodging, at Mrs. Smith's between Arch and Race-streets, 3 days after, he set out for Virginia Springs, but upon the road he slept in a room with a gentleman and robbed his saddle bags of some watches for which he was sentenced at Baltimore to the wheel barrow, but lately released, having very good friends in Connecticut.—— Any person who can prove his writing upon conviction of the offender, shall receive 100 dollars reward, as the United States Bank have refused to pay the money, apply to William Priestman, No. 15 south 5th-street Philadelphia.

In a few days the 3 checks evidently wrote by the same Grant, 2 gentlemen having sworn to his writing, will be left at the Mayor's office for inspection.

april 2. 6t.

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT propolals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

march 27. 2awtf1cJy

FOR SALE,

ALL that elegant three story Brick House, brick Kitchen and Lot of Ground situate on the south west corner of Fourth and Prune streets, containing in front on Fourth street 33 feet, and in length on Prune street 98 feet, to a four feet alley intended to be left open with common privilege of the same.

Also, a two story brick House and Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the above, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth 98 feet on the said four feet alley, with the common privileges of the same.

And also, all that Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the last described lot, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth on the north side 102 feet, thence running southward 11 feet 6 inches, thence farther westward 12 feet, thence still further southward 14 feet, and thence by the Chapel ground 114 feet to Fourth street, with the common use of the said four feet alley leading into Prune street. The whole will be sold together if more agreeable to the purchaser.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 South Fourth street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

march 31. 3awtf

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major Jackson. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

TO BE SOLD,

TWO handsome new three story brick Dwelling Houses, ten rooms in each; a Livery Stable, large enough to contain thirty horses and a large Coach House; all completely finished. There is a convenient yard with a pump in it, for the accommodation of the buildings.——Any person inclining to purchase, by applying at the building No 46 and 48 North Sixth street, may view them, and be informed of the terms, which will be made easy if required.

N. B. The houses will be sold separately or together, as it may best suit the purchaser; one of the houses is well calculated for a tavern or private family. *cost* april 2.

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

A House and Lot in Dover.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate on the east side of the main street, running through the town of Dover, in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, about thirty or forty yards below Captain Furbee's Tavern, containing in front on said street thirty four feet, and extending in depth eastward twelve perches, together with the buildings thereon erected, which consist of a good brick house, two stories high, well finished, with two rooms about seventeen or eighteen feet square each, and a passage eight or ten feet wide on the first floor; three rooms with a passage above, and good garrets, the cellars are excellent, one of which is used as a kitchen; a back brick building with two rooms above and below about ten or twelve feet by fourteen; the upper rooms of this building communicate above stairs with the passage of the house: A brick smoke house, and a good pump of water in the yard, and a garden adjoining.

The House is in every respect as comfortable as any in Dover, is in a good situation, and now occupied by John Freeman, as a tavern, with the sign of the Eagle.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to Daniel Mifflin, at Camden, near Dover, or to the subscriber, No. 60, North Eighth-street, Philadelphia.

CADWALADER EVANS.

march 27. tus4w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—1aw5w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her aligns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 1aw6w.

To be Let,

A three story brick House,

With Stables, and a Garden containing nearly one acre of choice ground, several Summer Houses, Fruit Trees, &c. on Race, and second street from Schuylkill; the whole in good condition, and the situation high, airy and excellent for a place of public entertainment.

An adjoining Lot, 40 feet front and 110 deep, is also to let.

For terms apply to the subscriber, at No. 39, Pine street.

WM. CURRIE.

march 21. w3tf

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. M'EUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut-street.

February 2. eodtf

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street.

march 1 w&tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of PAXSON & RICHARDSON, was dissolved on the sixth of the third month last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted thereto are earnestly requested to make payment; and those that have any demands against the same, are desired to present their accounts for settlement to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Paxson,
Nathaniel Richardson.

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 3d, 1798.

ISAAC PAXSON,

Continues to carry on the business at the usual place, No. 10, South Third street, where he has on hand a large assortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery and Brass Wares, which he will sell wholesale or retail, on low terms, for cash or the usual credit. He expects to receive by the first vessels from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, a large addition to his present assortment; and will execute with punctuality and care any orders from the former customers, and his friends in general. 2aw4w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-street was on the night of the 19th instant (March) broken open, and the following articles stolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20 ½ yds.	Blue stroud single cord.
2378	20 ¾	
2379	20	
2380	20 ½	Two cord.
2381	20 ¾	
2382	20	
2383	20 ¼	
2384	20	
2385	20 ¼	

The above reward is offered, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, so that they be apprehended, and made amenable to justice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods stolen, on delivery of the same to

JOHN HARRIS,
Keeper Military Stores.

april 2. 1w

Israel Morris against Thomas Margatroyd, James Bell, Marshall and Benjamin Smith, Executors of Samuel Tucker, deceased. } Maryland. In Chancery, March 8, 1798.

THE object of the bill, is for the Complainant, Israel Morris, to obtain relief against a judgment on a bond by him executed, on the 31st day of December, 1782, to the said Samuel Tucker, for the sum of £.200 principal.—The relief is prayed on the ground, that the Complainant assigned, by way of security for the said money, a bond to him the Complainant, executed by Samuel Downing, for the sum of £.350 that the said Tucker received of the money due on the said last mentioned bond the sum of £.100 and neglected to take steps for obtaining the residue, until the said Downing became insolvent.

The bill states that all the defendants are now residents of the State. It is therefore, on his motion, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted, three weeks successively, in some newspaper of Philadelphia, in or near which the defendants reside, at any time before the first day of May next, or served upon each of the defendants generally, before the said day; to the intent that they have notice of the complainants application to this court and of the substance and object of his bill and may be warned to appear here on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Attest,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

april 3 co3w

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

Forty acres of Land,

On the Old York road, within sight of Germantown, and about five miles from the city; the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his Office for the sale of Real-Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

4th mo. 3d. tu&f 11t

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High-street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Muslins at Auction.

On SATURDAY MORNING the 7th inst. at 11 o'clock, at FOOTMAN & Co's Auction store,
WILL BE SOLD,
15 bales of East-India Muslins,
By the bale, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days—consisting of
Baftas
Coffaes
Guzzenas
Handkerchiefs, &c.
The whole entitled to drawback.
FOOTMAN & Co. *Auct'rs.*
april 4 3t

The friends of American Seamen,

Impressed on board British ships of war, who are desirous of effecting their release, are requested to furnish proof of their citizenship and of the description of their persons to the Department of State, whence it will be forwarded to the Public Agents in Great Britain and the West Indies.
Department of State,
Philadelphia, 2 April, 1798 } 4—3t

The Owners of 5982 Dollars

Captured in the schooner Lovely Lady of New York, captain Edward Johnston, by the French privateer Revanche, captain Antoine Berard, on the 13th of last July, are requested to make immediate application to the Department of State respecting the same.
Department of State,
Philadelphia, April 2, 1798. }

Manchester Goods.

Received by the latest arrivals from Liverpool, several trunks, suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold very low for cash or on a short credit, viz.
7-8 and 9-8 Printed Calicoes
Fancy Waistcoating in Marseilles, &c.
Cotton and silk and cotton Hosiery, Pantaloons, &c.
A variety of (English) Umbrellas
Nankeens, cotton Hhkfs. Shoe binding, &c.
N. B. A case of printed Muslinets, and a trunk of Pullicat Bangalore Handkerchiefs, entitled to drawback, and very suitable for the West-Indies.
Apply No. 35 South Water and corner of Chesnut street. 1 mo. 4—$1w

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by JAMES YARD.
April 4. d2w

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY
ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.
(No. 5, South Water Street,)
A Quantity of Georgia Cotton.
ALSO,
Prime Aux-Cayes Molasses
Raisins in kegs
Sugar in barrels—and
A few tons of Nicaragua wood.
4th mo. 4th $2w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,
A small invoice of best Triage
COFFEE, in barrels and bags
22 bales superior Madrass Blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo first quality
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM.
April 4. 6

Just Landing

From the brig Harmony from the Isle of France, And for sale By
Joseph Anthony & Co.
120 bales Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
350 bags do. coffee
24 casks do. Indigo
april 3 d10t

FOR SALE,
At No. 149, South Front-street,
Malaga Wine in hhds. and qr. casks
Mountain do. in qr. casks
Colemenar do. in do.
A few kegs fresh Raisins
ALSO,
A few packages of Calcutta Goods—
Consisting of
Humhums
Tickery
Patna chintz
Persians, black and coloured
Bandannas, Choppa Romals, Barhar and Pullicat Handkerchiefs
april 2 *3t

The Subscribers have For Sale,
The following GOODS, viz.
Red and blue Bernagore Handkerchiefs
Santipore do.
Sutronial do.
Doreas
Cossidah
Chacon } MUSLINS
Book
Hummums
Coarse striped cotton Cloths
Black and other coloured Indian Taffities
Do. do. Chinese do.
Black and white Chinese Sattins
Blue and white do. Lutestrings
Heavy black Pepper
Isinglass
Cordage assorted
Old Madeira Wine
Port do.
Sherry do. in quarter casks
Claret in cases
Holland Gin in pipes
English Perry
An iron Book Case
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
march 31. 3t

SALT PETRE.
One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,
For Sale by the Subscribers.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,
No. 13, Arch Street
march 31 4tawtf

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.
REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."
Printed by order of the House of Representatives
December 20. $

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, *April 5.*

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

WHILE round our brow, in frenzy dash'd from far,
High beats the direful surge of ruthless war;
While mob-made tyrants, minions of an hour,
Vile murderer-kings, by murderers rais'd to power,
With groveling insult, and base minded scorn,
Drive us, like wrecks, tow'rds tyranny's dark bourne;
While desperate traitors, whom no faith restrains,
Pant to spread havoc o'er our fertile plains;
While curst imposture, with *pacific* wiles,
Braves public censure, and e'en Senates guiles;
While impious sorcerers in their factious cells,
Re-urge their fires, and brew their midnight spells;
While nought presents to reason's lucid eye,
But brave resistance or vile slavery;
The patriot doubts, and precious hours consumes,
In idle quibbles and unmanly glooms.—
O'er this volcano, threat'ning every hour
Its bursting lava on our heads to pour,
In torpor sleeps, and shut 'gainst danger's cry,
Sees, hour by hour some chance of vengeance die;
Infatuate spirit! that way ruin lies;
Each hour of doubt, an hour of freedom dies.
As some maz'd bird, the flaming volume nigh,
Would shun its fate, and oft essays to fly;
But all astound, and still oppress'd with care,
Clings to the spot, as wont to hover there:
The fatal flame, still creeping sure and slow,
Levels the pile, and lays its tenant low.
Rouse, then, while yet the pow'r to rouse remains;
Let coward ease count o'er her peaceful gains:
Dear bought those gains which from disgrace arise,
And lost that state which boasts no nobler prize.
Let the red flag of vengeance be display'd,
And ghosts of ruffians gleam on every blade;
While the rude throats of our loud cannon roar,
And deadly thunder on the miscreants pour;—
A horde of monsters, whom no faith can bind,
Pests of the earth, and curses of all mankind:
Then deep tho late shall vengeance' bolts be hurl'd,
And hosts of murderers crowd the infernal world.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

THE STAND—No. I.

THE enlightened friend of America never saw greater occasion of disquietude than at the present juncture. Our nation, thro' its official organs, has been treated with studied contempt and systematic insult; essential rights of the country are perseveringly violated, and its independence and liberty eventually threatened, by the most flagitious, despotic and vindictive government that ever disgraced the annals of mankind; by a government marching with hasty and colossal strides to universal empire—and, in the execution of this hideous project, wielding with absolute authority the whole physical force of the most enthralled but most powerful nation on earth. In a situation like this, how great is the cause to lament, how afflicting to every heart, alive to the honour and interest of its country, to observe, that distracted and inefficient councils, that a palsied and unconscious state of the public mind, afford too little assurance of measures adequate either to the urgency of the evils which are felt, or to the magnitude of the dangers which are in prospect.

When Great-Britain attempted to wrest from us those rights, without which we must have descended from the rank of freemen, a keen and strong sense of injury and danger ran with electric swiftness thro' the breasts of our citizens. The mass and weight of talents, property and character, hastened to confederate in the public cause. The great body of our community every where burnt with a holy zeal to defend it, and were eager to make sacrifices on the altar of their country.

If the nation with which we were called to contend was then the preponderating power of Europe; if by her great wealth and the success of her arms she was in a condition to bias or to awe the cabinets of princes; if her fleets covered and domineered over the ocean, facilitating depredation and invasion; if the penalties of rebellion hung over an unsuccessful contest; if America was yet in the cradle of her political existence; if her population little exceeded two millions; if she was without government, without fleets or armies, arsenals or magazines, without military knowledge;—still her citizens had a just and elevated sense of her rights, were thoroughly awake to the violence and injustice of the attack upon them, saw the conduct of her adversary without apology or extenuation; and, under the impulse of these impressions and views, determined with little short of unanimity to brave every hazard in her defence. This magnanimous spirit was the sure pledge that all the energies of the country would be exerted to bring all its resources into action, that whatever was possible would be done towards effectual opposition; and this, combined with the immense advantage of distance, warranted the expectation of ultimate success. The event justified the expectation and rewarded the glorious spirit from which it was derived.

Far different is the picture of our present situation! The FIVE TYRANTS of France, after binding in chains their own countrymen, after prostrating surrounding nations, and vanquishing all external resistance to their revolutionary despotism at home, without the shadow of necessity, with no discernable motive, other than to confirm their usurpation and extend the sphere of their domination abroad—These implacable TYRANTS obstinately and remorselessly persist in prolonging the calamities of mankind and seem resolved as far as they can to multiply and perpetuate them. Acting upon the pretension to universal empire, they have at length in fact, tho' not in name, decreed war against all nations not in league with themselves; and towards this country, in particular, they add to a long train of unprovoked aggressions and affronts the insupportable outrage of refusing to receive the extraordinary ambassadors whom we sent to endeavour to appease and conciliate.—Thus have they, in regard to us, filled up the measure of national insult and humiliation. 'Tis not in their power, unless we are accomplices in the design, to sink us lower. 'Tis only in our own power to do this by an abject submission to their will.

But though a knowledge of the true character of the citizens of this country will not permit it to be suspected that a majority either in our public councils or in the community can be so degraded or infatuated; yet to the firm and independent lover of his country, there are appearances at once mortifying and alarming.

Among those who divide our legislative councils, we perceive hitherto, on the one side unremitting efforts to justify or excuse the despots of France, to vilify and discredit our own government, of course to destroy its necessary vigor, and to distract the opinions and to damp the zeal of our citizens, what is worse, to divert their affections from their own to a foreign country: on the other side, we have as yet seen neither expanded views of our situation, nor measures at all proportioned to the seriousness and extent of the danger. While our independence is menaced, little more is heard than of guarding our trade, and this too in very feeble and tremulous accents.

In the community, though in a sounder state than its representatives, we discover the vestiges of the same divisions which enervate our councils. A few, happily a contemptible few, prostituted to a foreign enemy, seem willing that their country should become a province to France. Some of these dare even to insinuate the treasonable and parricidal sentiment, that in case of invasion, they would join the standard of France. Another and a more considerable part are weak enough to appear disposed to sacrifice our commerce, to endure every indignity and even to become tributary, rather than to encounter war or increase the chances of it; as if a nation could preserve any rights, could even retain its freedom, which should conduct itself on the principle of passive obedience to injury and outrage; as if the debasement of the public mind did not include the debasement of the individual mind and the dereliction of whatever adorns or exalts human nature; as if there could be any security in compounding with tyranny and injustice by degrading compliances; as if submission to the existing violations of our sovereignty would not invite still greater, and whet the appetite to devour us by the allurement of an unresisting prey; as if war was ever to be averted by betraying unequivocally a pusillanimous dread of it as the greatest of all evils.

This country had doubtless powerful motives to cultivate peace. It was its policy, for the sake of this object, to go a great way in yielding secondary interests, and to meet injury with patience as long as it could be done without the manifest abandonment of essential rights; without absolute dishonor. But to do more than this is suicide in any people who have the least chance of contending with effect. The conduct of our government has corresponded with the cogent inducements to a pacific system. Towards Great-Britain it displayed forbearance—towards France it has shewn humility. In the case of Great-Britain, its moderation was attended with success. But the inexorable arrogance and rapacity of the oppressors of unhappy France barr all the avenues to reconciliation as well as to redress, accumulating upon us injury and insult till there is no choice left but between resistance and infamy.

My countrymen! can ye hesitate which to prefer? can ye consent to taste the brutalizing cup of disgrace, to wear the livery of foreign masters, to put on the hateful fetters of foreign bondage? Will it make any difference to you that the badge of your servitude is a *cap* rather than an *epaulet*? Will tyranny be less odious because FIVE instead of ONE inflict the rod?—What is there to deter you from the manful vindication of your rights and your honor?

With an immense ocean rolling between the United States and France—with ample materials for ship-building, and a body of hardy seamen more numerous and more expert than France can boast, with a population exceeding five millions, spread over a wide extent of country, offering no one point, the seizure of which, as of the great capitals of Europe, might decide the issue, with a soil liberal of all the productions that give strength and resource, with the rudiments of the most essential manufactures capable of being developed in proportion to our want, with a numerous, and in many quarters well appointed militia, with respectable revenues and a flourishing credit, with many of the principle sources of taxation yet untouched, with considerable arsenals and the means of extending them, with experienced officers ready to form an army under the command of the same illustrious chief who before led them to victory and glory, and who, if the occasion should require it, could not hesitate to obey the summons of his country—what a striking and encouraging contrast does this situation in many respects present, to that in which we defied the thunder of Britain? what is there in it to excuse or palliate the cowardice and baseness of a tame surrender of our rights to France?

The question is unnecessary. The people of America are neither idiots nor dastards. They did not break one yoke to put on another. Though a portion of them have been hitherto misled; yet not even these, still less the great body of the nation, can be long unaware of the true situation, or blind to the treacherous arts by which they are attempted to be hood winked. The unfaithful and guilty leaders of a foreign faction, unmasked in all their intrinsic deformity, must quickly shrink from the scene, appalled and confounded. The virtuous whom they have led astray will renounce their exotic standard. Honest men of all parties will unite to maintain and defend the honor and the sovereignty of their country.

The crisis demands it. 'Tis folly to dissemble. The despots of France are waging war against us. Intoxicated with success and the inordinate love of power, they virtually threaten our independence. All amicable means have in vain been tried towards accomodation. The problem now to be solved is whether we will maintain or surrender our sovereignty. To maintain it with firmness is the most sacred of duties, the the most glorious of tasks. The happiness of our country, the honor of the American name demands it. The genius of Independence exhorts to it. The secret mourning voice of oppressed millions in the very country whose despots menace us, admonish to it by their suffering example. The offended dignity of man commands us not to be accessary to its further degradation.—Reverence to the SUPREME GOVERNOR of the universe enjoins us not to bow the knee to the modern TITANS* who erect their impious crests against him and vainly imagine they can subvert his eternal throne.

But 'tis not enough to resist. 'Tis requisite to resist with energy. That will be a narrow view of our situation which does not contemplate, that we may be called, at our very doors to defend our independence and liberty, and which does not provide against it, by bringing into activity and completely organizing all the resources of our country. A respectable naval force, ought to protect our commerce, and a respectable army ought both to diminish the temptation to invasion, by lessening the apparent chance of success, and to guarantee us, not only against the final success of such an attempt, but against the serious though partial calamities, which in that case would certainly await us, if we have to rely on militia alone against the enterprises of veteran troops, drenched in blood and slaughter and led by a skilful and daring chief!

TITUS MANLIUS.

* A race of Giants fabled of old to have made war on Heaven.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY—APRIL 4.

The bill authorizing an expenditure, and making an appropriation for the reimbursement of money advanced by the Consuls of the United States in foreign countries, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Livingston reported a bill declaring the assent of Congress to two acts of the state of North-Carolina therein mentioned, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Josiah Green, who prays for an increase of his pension, and that it may be paid in future in the state of Pennsylvania, instead of New-York. The report states, that no legislative interference is necessary in the latter case and that it is not expedient to grant the former. Concurred in.

Mr. Sitgreaves presented the petition of John Vaughan, of this city, merchant, stating that he lodged a quantity of silver bullion in the mint, between the first of January and the 21st of November, 1795, for which he received a warrant for 230,888 ounces of sterling silver, which was issued upon the report of the then Assayer of the mint, whose assays were calculated at the rate of nine parts fine to one part of alloy, and not at the rate of 1485 fine to 179 alloy, as the law requires, by which deviation from the law, he has suffered a loss of 2,260 dollars, and on which account he prays relief.

Mr. Sitgreaves moved to refer this petition to a select committee; but this course being objected to by Mr. Macon who said it properly came under the business of the committee of claims, it was referred to that committee.

Mr. Otis proposed a resolution to the house, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the shipping belonging to the different districts of the United States; when,

Mr. Gallatin observing that it would be best to adopt a similar resolution to the one formerly agreed upon, including foreign, as well as domestic shipping, the following was agreed to:

"*Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the house, a statement, exhibiting the tonnage of shipping belonging to the several districts of the United States, at the last period for which an account can be prepared, distinguishing the registered from the enrolled and licenced tonnage; also, a comparative statement of the tonnage of vessels employed in the trade between the United States and Foreign Countries, from Jan. 1st, 1795, to the latest period at which an account can be made up, distinguishing the foreign from the domestic tonnage.*"

Mr. Kittera wished the house to take up the bill which he reported on Monday, respecting authorizing certain officers to administer oaths.

Mr. Allen hoped the galleries would be cleared, in order that they might again go into the consideration of the confidential communication from the President of yesterday.

Mr. Gallatin supposed as that business would not occupy much time, it would be best deferred till the close of the sitting, and in the mean time go on with other business.

Mr. Allen said, he wished to take up the confidential business, as he supposed the papers would be made public, and he was desirous that it should be decided upon as early as possible.

Mr. Gallatin said, it that was the gentleman's intention, he had no objection.

The galleries were cleared accordingly; and the whole of the sitting was occupied with this business. We have not learnt that any vote was taken with respect to the printing the papers, or for taking off the secrecy from the farther consideration of them. Adjourned.

General Williams, in his observations on Monday, in favour of the new Militia Bill which proposes the establishment of a select corps of young men of the age of 18 and under the age of 24 years; and a reserved corps of persons of 24 and under the age of 40, stated the expence attending the present system as far beyond what it is generally thought to be, and considerably more than the system proposed would be. He supposes there are now about 600,000 men enrolled, who at least spend six days a year in the militia service, which if reckoned at a dollar a day (including expenses) amounts to 3,600,000 dollars per annum. by the bill now proposed it is supposed the select corps will consist of about 150,000 men who are to be employed twelve days in a year; the reserved corps about 350,000, to be called out only one day in the year; so that the differences of expense in favour of the new system, would at least be 1,265,000 dollars. Besides, the present system, he said, exonerates one-fifth of the people from the service, by exceptions in favour of officers of various kinds, which he deemed unequal and unjust. In fine, that the present system is burdensome, at the same time that it is inadequate to the defence of the country, and if not amended, would be the means of introducing into this country, what is the bane of all free government a STANDING ARMY.

NEW-YORK, April 2.

From Lausanne we learn that on the 25th of January, the green flag was displayed at the house where the committee of Union were assembled, with this inscription, "The Alemannic Republic." Green, it is said, was the color of William Tell, and other Swiss patriots.—All the citizens decorated themselves with the green cockade. The armed force assembled and proclaimed citizen Debons commander. The troops proceeded to plant Liberty poles on the square St. Francois, amidst the most vivid acclamations of "long live liberty" "long live the Alemannic Republic."

General Weis is preparing to defend the Swiss territory, and General Medart is collecting troops and artillery to maintain the new Alemannic Republic. A war with Switzerland at least with Berne, seems inevitable. This necessarily with involve the whole Helvetic confederacy unless French intrigue has dissolved it.

The important crisis of Europe has determined the court of Denmark to issue orders to the military commander in chief to recruit with activity and to augment the number of those employed in the artillery, and to complete the corps of Chasseurs—It is supposed these troops are destined to preserve the neutrality of Denmark and her possessions in the neighborhood of the Elbe. It is also reported that twelve ships will be put in commission, and a cordon of troops established on the frontiers of Holstein.

The French papers announce that an open animosity already exists between the young King of Sweden and his house.

Two French citizens at Toulon have invented a new hydraulic machine, which it is said will enable a person to travel on the bottom of the ocean.

Query. Will not these machines be more eligible for conveying Frenchmen to England, than the rafts.

NASSAU, (N. P.) Feb. 20.

An order of council was issued on the 20th of November, granting permission to Spanish vessels having not more than one deck, to trade between the free ports of Jamaica and the Bahamas, and the Spanish colonies in America, according to the several regulations of the free port act, notwithstanding the present hostilities; and also allowing the same liberty to British vessels licensed for that purpose by the governors of Jamaica and Bahamas. Instructions are in consequence issued to the commanders, not to molest the vessels, British or Spanish, regularly so licensed, and *bona fide* employed in the said trade.

March 2.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker's squadron, said to consist of 25 sail, including frigates and sloops, had been several weeks in sight of Havanna, and excited very serious alarm. Provisions, stores, &c. were daily carried into the Moro, &c. to prepare for a siege. The Spanish corvettes were blocked upon in Marannoa, and it was expected would be cut out by the British.

American vessels were suffered to go in and come out of the Havannah, without molestation.

BERMUDA, Feb. 10.

Sunday arrived and came too in Five Fathom Hole, his majesty's ship Thetis, of 38 guns, the hon. A. F. Cochrane, Esq. commander; and his majesty's ship Porcupine, of 24 guns, C. D. Pater, Esq. commander, both from Hampton Roads, with spars, &c. for the naval yard here; but on Monday it blew a heavy gale, and in the night they were obliged to put to sea again. On Wednesday the wind being fair, they sailed into Murray's anchorage. They sail again on a cruise in a few days.

By an order, it is said, of the admiralty, the naval yard here is to be furnished with spars of all kinds for such of his majesty's ships as may call in to be refitted, which are to be brought by such frigates as come from America occasionally. Two other frigates are daily looked for with more.

Some time since his majesty's ships Thetis and Prevoyante, on their cruize, looked into the Havanna, and although they were close in with the harbor, no ships offered to come out to them, although there were several of the line lying at anchor, as well as frigates.

March 3.

Yesterday sailed his majesty's ship Hind, capt. Larcom, for New-Providence, in which went passenger his excellency governor Dowdeswell, appointed to the Bahamas.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *April* 5.

For the Gazette of the United States.

PROPHETIC.

I should not be surprised, if the Jacobins in Congress should now endeavor to withhold the communications they have received from the President, from the people, and bury them in eternal silence. While they supposed the disclosure would bring dishonor and disgrace on our own government, and furnish them with the basis of a justification for the damnable outrages of their friends the French, they made the loudest clamors for the papers; the *instructions*, the *dispatches*, were ever in their mouths,—no motives of prudence, no confidence in the President, could appease the bellowing, braying herd—The President was openly blackguarded in their paper, the *Aurora*; and Giles and Nicholas and others, made sharp and malignant reflections on him in congress. But when these gentlemen (I beg pardon) these members discovered by the acquiescence of the federal party, and from other circumstances that the disclosure of these papers would not disgrace our executive, they not only took no measures to call for them in congress, but when the request was brought forward by a federal member, they attempted to clog the resolution in such a manner that they hoped it would fail. But they were disappointed—not only in the conduct of the federal side of the house, but of the President also, for to their *infinite mortification* he has sent them—*all they asked for*—If now these instructions and dispatches, so far from involving our executive in that dishonor and disrepute with the people, which these fellows believed, or affected to believe, they would, shall do him the greatest honor as an able statesman and a wise patriot—if they shall expose the vile calumnies that have been propagated against him and convince the people of his abilities and virtues—if, too, they shall expose the studied and systematic outrage and violence with which the French have treated us, and the destructive designs they are exerting against us, these PATRIOTS in Congress will endeavour to conceal all these things from the people, lest they should withdraw the affections of the people from the French, and give them some confidence in their own government.—Let it be remembered that on the fifth of April, 1798, I say, that some attempt will be made by the Jacobins in Congress to conceal these dispatches or a part of them from the people.

DEMOCRATIC BIOGRAPHY.

A question has often been asked—Who is Giles? I'll satisfy the curiosity, because it is right to know his origin, in order to lessen attachment to his French system. Farmer Giles is descended from the lowest grade of *Gentlemen* in the ancient dominion. His father was overseer of Mr. Berkely's negroes; and being acute in his duty, saved some money, by a profession mean in its calling and cruel in its nature. Still, however, Giles's father was too sensible not to deplore his own want of learning, and was determined that his son should benefit by *his* assiduity in the field. He gave the boy a latin education, and in due time placed him to the study of the law. Thus endowed with latin and law, young Giles soon became tolerably eminent in his profession. But unfortunately the genius of the lad had a bias also to gaming; and hence no sooner were the courts over, than away flew Giles to the bowling green, card table and horse racing—But above all, his great and amiable penchant was to the infamous faro table. Giles has lately taken up the family calling, and by marriage, assumes the oversight of 500 slaves—hence his propensity to *black guarding* arises from his own and from his father's negro-occupation—and hence by the rule of contraries, he is so superlative a friend to liberty and equality—and an

"*Adorer of the People.*"

From the Aurora of Tuesday.

To Mr. Robert G. Harper.

I see in both Brown and Fenno's papers of Saturday, a note explaining your assertion in the debate of Thursday last, "that "the treaties of Pilnitz and Pavia were "contemptible forgeries;" by this note you confine the assertion to the second treaty of Pilnitz alone, and abandon what you had declared of the first treaty formed in that city, and by your silence, I suppose you abandon what you said of the treaty of Pavia. I now ask you what evidence you have in proof of the second treaty being any more a forgery than the others? these treaties were all brought to light by the same means and communicated to the world through the same channel, if that be good authority for the treaty of Pavia, and the first of Pilnitz, why is it not for the other? If you have any evidence to the contrary, I wish you would refer me to it, in order that I may come to a just conclusion.

From the Aurora of this day.

MR. BACHE,

Mr. Harper did not assert in his speech yesterday that the treaties of *Pavia and Pilnitz* were forgeries. He asserted that the treaty of Pavia was a forgery, and also the paper called the second treaty of Pilnitz and which speaks of a partition of France. It is not for me to say on what ground Mr. Harper affirmed these papers to be forgeries; but I can say that they are well known to be so, having been fabricated by the Brissotin faction, in order to inflame the people of France against the Emperor, when that faction had resolved to declare war against him for the purposes which are fully disclosed in their own writings. For the truth of his position Mr. Harper might have appealed to the writings of Burke, of Calonne, of Mallet du Pan, of Gifford, and others, who have never been contradicted, and to the speeches in the British parliament in favor of administration, which even lord Lansdowne and the opposition did not deny. He did appeal to the knowledge of every well informed man now in Europe, and of every man in this country who had heard any thing on French affairs more than the papers contained in Debrett's collection, and some harangues pronounced in the French convention.

As to the first treaty of Pilnitz, about which so much has been said, and so little understood, it was merely a conditional and definitive agreement between the Emperor and the king of Prussia, that if either of their dominions, or any part of the empire should be attacked by France, they would unite in their defence. and would moreover protect the king of France from personal violence. They did not arm in support of this convention; and upon appearance of a more secure and peaceable state of things in France when the king accepted the new constitution, they suspended the convention by a public declaration. This is the uttermost which France and her partizans in this and other countries, call a "combination of despots against the liberties of mankind."

As to the conductors of the French revolution being 'a parcel of miserable scoundrels' Mr. Harper did not say so. He said 'that he had discovered the French revolution to have been contrived and brought about by a a set of ambitious and unprincipled demagogues, striving for power; a set of moon-struck philosophers, pursuing visionary schemes; and a set of contemptible scoundrels, in pursuit of plunder.' In this opinion I believe him to be correct; and those who are acquainted with the actors in this bloody drama will find no difficulty in classing them accordingly. They will probably place d'Orleans and his privy counsellor Mirabeau at the head of the first class, with Talleyrand Perigord, Sieyes, La Fayette, Robespierre, and the Lameths for adjutants. Rochefoucault, Clermont, Tonnere, Liancourt, Bailly, Condorce, &c. at the head of the second, and Danton, Marat, Collot d'Herbois, with their companions destroyers and successors may well compose the third. This at least is the opinion of A BYSTANDER.

March 30.

"Now JANUS, are you answered?"

From the Columbian Centinel.

The PURSE STRINGS!

No. V, AND LAST.

Or an EXAMINATION *of the late* ALARMING *attempt in* CONGRESS, *to* CONCENTRATE *all power in the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

FELLOW CITIZENS!

I have considered in detail the various rights, powers and duties of the several branches of our government relative to the immediate object of my essays, and have endeavoured to prove that the beauty, the order, the harmony and the utility of the *whole* system essentially depends upon the distinct, the faithful, and the *unencroaching* exercise of their respective authorities. I have considered also the nature of *appropriations*, that they are limited in their nature, confined in their objects, and do not involve in their exercise, that unlimited discretion, that monstrous prerogative, that *boundless* authority, more dangerous than the Star Chamber, more absolute than a papal conclave, a Turkish Divan, or a "*National Assembly.*"

If precedent could be adduced in support of this doctrine, surrounded with all the majesty of antiquity, and the weight of uninterrupted usage, still I would repel a practice so pernicious, so fatal to liberty and to *organised* governments. But I have asserted that I am prepared to prove, that this attempt is *novel* in the history of this country and of every *other balanced* government. Great-Britain has exhibited, if not *the best, certainly* the most stable government in which a balance, or division of power has been attempted. From the annals therefore of her legislature, one might expect to draw the precedents of such a *claim* or *pretension*. Her constitution, founded *only on memory*, and the *variable* and perishable records of parliamentary decisions, has been *guarded* with more caution than the Hesperian fruit.

Her parliament, possessing within itself, all the talents, and almost all the ambition of the nation, has maintained with inflexible perseverance its rights and its *privileges*. If there be a subject which pre-eminently interests the zeal and excites the *jealousy* of the house of commons, it is the power to hold the "PURSE STRINGS" of the nation. It is the *right* to *unlock* the *National strong box*.

But can Mr. Gallatin, or Mr. Nicholas, point us to the example of the house of commons having exercised, or claimed a power like the one contended for by them? Have THEY *ever attempted* to *starve* the judges of the court of King's bench? Or have they subjected their foreign ministers to disgrace and penury, by withholding their *promised reward* and necessary support? Has THEIR minority as virulent and as daring as any but *our own*, ever attempted to "stop the wheels of government," by refusing assent to ordinary appropriations?

"Our *friends*" and Mr. Gallatin's countrymen the French, have lately made an *essay* upon a "checked and balanced" government. To be sure, they have proved that they do not regard the "checks" of their constitution, and are not very sedulous to preserve the "balance" of it; but still they keep up the exterior *pageantry* of *forms*. Do we find the council of five hundred refuse to pay the *clerks* or secretary of the directory? Do we hear of their striking out the *pay* and *salary* of ministers, because they do not like *their principles*, or because they are too numerous and increase the "*patronage*" of the directory? I am aware that it will be said that the cases are not perfectly analogous, that *there* the directory are the strongest, and would *banish* the members if they should pass any *offensive* resolutions. but that in this country, the *greatest power* resides in the lower branch of the legislature.

This objection is *solid*, I therefore pass to the consideration of *our practice*, in the several states as well as in Congress.

In the construction of all public as well as private *compacts*, the most natural, certainly the fairest and most proper rule, is to aim at the discovery of the *objects* and *intentions* of the contracting parties—In determining on the meaning of the constitution of the United States, it is certainly correct to ascertain and practice under similar constitutions of the state governments.

Substantially our ancestors throughout New-England, adopted the English form of government.

They established that beautiful and regular system so favourable to moderate liberty, that valuable form, which has been so ably and so justly "*defended*" by a statesman who has *thereby immortalized* his name. What then has been the practice of the several states upon this point? Although our house of representatives were so *jealous* of their right to originate *money bills*, as to reject an act from the senate, for the discouragement of the raising of dogs, because it contained a *tax* upon them, still can an example be adduced of *their thwarting* the ordinary operation of laws, by the exercise of a *power* to refuse assent to appropriations? Did they ever *presume* to *strike* out of the *items* of the committee of accounts, the salary of a governor, a judge, a secretary or a messenger? Especially a salary which has been earned by *actual services*.

Can an example so flagitious be produced in times when principles were most precarious, and from the records of the least principled legislature in the Union? For the honor of my country I am happy it cannot. Is no weight to be allowed to the practice and construction which has been given to the constitution by Congress? Is it not singular, that the *eagle eyed* Madison, and the *mole eyed* G—y, in their first attempts to undermine the constitution, and to build up the *lower* branch at the expence of the weaker parts of government, never discovered this wonderful, this *paralizing* power? It is not simply a *negative* testimony, which I would draw from the journals of Congress,—It is a positive, unanswerable precedent. It is the case cited by Judge Craik, and which *stands uncontradicted*.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS!

It was reserved for a *Frenchman* to have the honor of introducing this "*new light*" into our national assembly.

A *Genevan*, which I consider the same, in the year 1796, generously offered to *teach us* how we might render our constitution a *dead letter*. How we could retain the *form* but destroy the energy and spirit of our government.

Albert Gallatin first erected the standard of the house in hostility to the constitution, and Nicholas, Livingston, Freeman, Skinner, and other *choice* spirits soon rallied, and entered into the service of this *recruiting officer*.

The first attempt was to destroy a treaty, solemnly ratified by *two constitutional* branches. The second was to starve all the officers of the mint, and thus repeal an act, regularly passed by all *three branches*. The third is a still *higher usurpation*, it is an encroachment on the Executive power, and an exertion to displace and recall *public officers*, constitutionally appointed.—Thanks to the genius of liberty, their efforts have all of them proved abortive. The late decision on the Foreign Intercourse bill, has, I hope, crushed this infant Hercules of Jacobinism in his cradle. Let us not however indulge a dangerous lethargy—Let us not by torpid indifference, encourage future attempts to undermine the constitution. Let us *discard* with *deserved contempt*, the absurd ideas, that *security* depends on *numbers*, that the most *numerous* branch is necessarily the most virtuous and the most wise, that the rights and the liberties of the people are more *especially* confided to its care; that the *other* branches are more removed from the people, and less interested in their welfare; but let us rather cherish the *truth*, that they are weak and feeble, and need our warmest and sincerest support. LIVY.

From the Middlesex (Con.) Gazette.

MR. DUNNING,

Being a farmer, and not very well acquainted with public affairs, I would wish to be informed on certain points. And as I am not much of a writer, I would put some querys, and beg some judicious man would give me an answer.

1. Are our members of Congress men of character for *integrity* and *honesty*, or were they chosen *by rogues* for their Knavery?

2. Have they the same interest in the safety and prosperity of our country as we have in general; If the country thrives, will it be for the benefit of themselves, their families and friends, and if the country should become poor or go to war, will it be of any disadvantage to them, their families and friends?

3. Will their being chosen by the people once in two years be likely to have any influence on them to pursue the good of the country? Is it likely that they will get as much by honestly doing their duty, as by roguishly violating it?

4. Are our members of Congress men of information; and particularly on politics?

5. Have they as good means of knowledge, as the writers in our news-papers at home by the fire side?

Now Mr. Dunning, I don't profess to know but little, but, if our members of congress are men of integrity and of information—if their interest and mine is the same—if they can't bring on a war or lay a burden on the country, without burdening and hurting themselves, their friends and families as well as me,—if they are likely to get as much by *honesty* as by *roguery*,—if they are well informed and have as good or better means of knowledge than our writers for the prints, I cannot see why some people should be so much against them. Mayhap, sir, they vote so clearly of the *wrong* side, that every body sees they are wrong and *dishonest*, for if they are not *dishonest*, a man may think they are wrong, because he himself wants knowledge of facts, or skill in judgment. But I have often heard it said, that politics are so uncertain, where all the facts are known, that people will never think alike, and that wise men may well be of a different opinion. If but half the facts are known, it will be clearer still, that wise men may differ, and I have often thought (but mayhap it was a foolish thought) that in the country we don't know every fact about political measures, to form a right judgment. And though it is right for men to think and talk for themselves, is it not equally right to think and talk modestly, and not to be too confident in our opinions?—Must we not sir, put our trust *in men*? And where shall we find men more honest and better informed, than our present members of congress?

Perhaps, it is the sending men to Congress that changes them from honest men of sense to rogues of sense, or without sense, and if so, we had better keep our good men at home, & not send them there to be spoiled. *If men must not trust men*, who shall we trust shall we trust *the printers*? But they disagree so much that one says a thing is white and the other says it is black. Shall we trust *Speculators*, who always make a noise to have measures taken, that will raise the price of their Land, or to prevent its falling? Shall we trust Englishmen, Frenchmen, Irishmen, rather than our own country folks? shall we trust those men, who wish that they or their friends may go to Congress? shall we trust discontented, turbulent men, or men that have not much morality or much sense?—The weak answer I should give would be, trust our own *Countrymen of reputation for honesty, good sense and means of knowledge.* Who are they?

If any man will show them to me, I will be obliged to him. But if he cant show me men of better character for honesty, and sense and information than our present members of congress,—I don't see what he will get by his show.

So if he don't show me, that those who call themselves republicans, are more honest men, and better informed, than those who are called friends of Government, I doubt whether it is worth my while to change my creed at this time of day.

A FARMER.

P. S. What is the reason; Mr. Dunning, that the prints are so full of pieces in the spring and fall? Are men more knowing then than at other times.—more anxious for public good, or is it then, that sly, artful men endeavour to raise a storm, that *they and their* friends may be chosen to office? If so, I say, *trust not the writers on politics till after freeman's meeting.*

From the Shop of Messrs. COLON & SPONDEE

THE TEST OF CONJUGAL LOVE.

Deprendi miseram est.—HOR. SAT.

On his fever burnt bed, quick gasping for breath,
Lay STEPHON, convulsed with pain,
While the wind in his throat shook the rattle of death,
The *hot* blood rag'd through the swoln vein,
Large drops of cold sweat on his forehead did stand,
The lustre was dim'd in his eye;
While the chill of his feet, & the chill of his hand,
Pronounc'd that poor STEPHON must die.

His neighbours all wept, & his kindred all cried,
With handkerchiefs held to each eye,
While a boy and a girl sobb'd aloud at each side,
To think that their father must die.

But who can describe the fond griefs of his wife,
Her shriekings, her tears and despair,
When she vow'd that same hour should end her own life,
And tore off by handfuls her hair.

Oh death! thou fell monster, in anguish she rav'd,
Oh spare my dear husband, Oh spare,
Throw thy ice dart at me, let my husband be sav'd,
Or I sink in a whirl of despair.

Oh how shall I live, when my husband is dead,
Or why this loath'd life should I save,
Then haste, welcome death, & take me in his stead,
Or I'll go with my love to the grave.

The wind whistl'd high, the old mansion about,
And rock'd like a cradle the floor,
When death in the entry stood knocking without,
With his knuckle of bone on the door.

And he bursted the lock, and the door open'd wide,
And in the slim spectre slow strode,
And he rattl'd his jaws and he rattl'd his side,
As over the threshold he trod.

Whose here, cried the spectre, who calls loud for me,
Who wants death? the thin spectre then said;
Why, who? cried the wife, why, who should it be?
But the gentleman there on the bed.

The Legislature of this State have adjourned *sine die*.

New Publication.

A Sensible, Seasonable and Spirited
ADDRESS,
Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia—entitled,
"What is our Situation?
AND
What our Prospects?"
A few Pages for Americans.
For Sale at this Office, No. 119, Chesnut Street.
(Price three sixteenths of a dollar)
Extract from the above.

"*It is astonishing to hear the expence of war so often urged, and by well meaning people too, against our taking any measures of self-preservation—shall we be destroyed, because we will not incur the expence of defence. For my own part, if it is necessary I should give one half of all I have to save the other, I shall not hesitate to do so—If more is requisite, more shall be given; and if finally, I must give up all to preserve my life and liberty, all shall be freely given. The true wealth of a nation consists in its independence and security, and not in accumulating gold to lie in useless heaps, or enrich the triumph of a savage conqueror—At a time when half the world is racked in dire convulsions, when immense countries are desolated and powerfull nations extirpated, if we escape with expence only, we may deem ourselves very fortunate.*"

april 5 dtf

For Norfolk and Richmond,

The fast sailing Schooner
FAVOURITE,
Wm. W. Weymouth, *master*,
WILL sail in all next week. For Freight or Passage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the Master on board, at Jesse and Robert Waln's, wharf, or to
GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No. 166 *South Front street.*
april 5 3t

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,
HAVE FOR SALE,
At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,
China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers
Nankeens, black sattins and tassities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas,
Together with a general assortment of European Goods—among which are
Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead
English scythes 42 to 50 inches
ALSO,
112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.
A commodious Store in Dock-street,
No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business.
4th mo. 5th $1f

FOR SALE,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and area very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.
april 5 m&wtf

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. FENNELL's Night.

THURSDAY EVENING, *April* 5,
Will be presented (for the first time this season) a celebrated Tragedy, called
KING LEAR;
AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS.

King Lear,	Mr. Fennell
Burgundy,	Warrell, jun.
Cornwall,	Hardinge
Albany,	Fox
Gloster,	Warrell
Kent,	Warren
Edgar,	Wignell
Edmund,	Marshall
Gentleman Usher,	Francis
Oldman,	Hunter
Goneril,	Mrs. Hardinge
Regan,	Mrs. Francis
Arante,	Miss L'Estrange
Cordelia,	Mrs. Merry

Knights attending on the King, Officers, Messengers, &c Messrs. Lavancy, Lafferty, Doctor, &c.
End of the Tragedy, a Ballet Dance (composed by Mr. Byrne) called,
THE DRUNKEN PROVENCAL;
OR, THE SAILOR'S RETURN.
Ivre, mr. Byrne—Will, mr Warrell, jun.—Vicar, mr Doctor—Moses, mr Blissett—Dickey Gossip, mr T Warrell.
Susan, miss Milbourne—Jenny, mrs Byrne.
To which will be added, a new Farce, called, the
ADVERTISEMENT;
OR, A NEW WAY TO GET MARRIED.
[Written by Mr. FENNELL.]

Alderman Goswell,	Mr. Warren
Young Goswell,	Bernard
O'Trigger,	Hardinge
Pernque,	Fox
Harry,	Harwood
Thomas,	Blissett
Mrs. Courtney,	Mrs. Francis
Mrs. Snip,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Betty,	Miss L'Estrange
Kitty,	Mrs. Doctor

Tickets to be had at the usual places.

☞ On Saturday Evening, the favorite Comedy of THE HUMORIST, or, WHO'S WHO?—THE WIDOW OF MALABAR; to which will be added, the Farce of the WANDERING JEW, for the Benefit of Mr. HARWOOD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30*th.* 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ The City Dancing Assembly,
Intended for Thursday evening next is unavoidably postponed until Friday, the 13th of April when the season will be closed.
april 4

TO BE LET,
And possession given immediately,
A genteel three story brick House,
No. 7, North Eighth street,
24 feet front and 55 feet deep, with a handsome Garden.——Enquire at No. 128 Spruce street.
april 4 §

TO LET,
A Parlour and three Bed Chambers,
Kitchen and Cellar. Enquire at No. 26, South Fifth street. 3t april 3

To the Afflicted with

NERVOUS Disorders, loss of appetite, female complaints, debilitated constitutions, inward weaknesses, lowness of spirits, seminal weaknesses, indigestion, decayed, weak or relaxed constitutions, pains in the limbs, poverty of blood, sinking anxieties, and tremors, which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary and the delicate, every symptom of extreme debility, attendant on the indiscretions of youth, the consequences of a dissipated life; excess of pleasure or grief, change of climate, the immoderate use of tea, spirituous liquors, or any intemperance; disorders incident to young girls and women at a certain period of life—

THE CELEBRATED
Cordial Restorative Balsam,

Is a medicine of absolutely specific and unparalleled virtues, in the speedy and effectual cure of the above disorders, having stood a trial of many successful years, during which period many have been restored from the brink of the grave.

Youth and age of either sex, are equally the objects of this Restorative, and they will uniformly participate in its salubrious qualities and effects; for whether the system has received a shock, and is debilitated, from imprudencies or inattention in the earlier part of life, or is sinking under the advance of years, a small quantity of this medicine will give present relief to, and afford a pleasing prospect of returning health and strength, by giving tone to the muscular system and organs of digestion, and in a great measure renovating the constitution.

Women at any period of life, may by this medicine be freed from the most afflicting disorders incident to the sex, and at a certain period it is most highly useful.

The Cordial Restorative Balsam is sold genuine (only) by the proprietor, Dr. JAMES CHURCH, at his medicine store, No. 1, South Third street, next Market street, Philadelphia; where may be had an account of the virtues of this Restorative and a list of cures.
april 3 2aw3w

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built second hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glass and blinds in the doors, with or without harness.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouse, Arch, below Sixth street, or the subscriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES.
april 2 *2aw3w

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
march 12. §

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coffaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dores
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Mahanagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmu do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.
Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf

A Bargain.
A quantity of Window Glass
FOR SALE, of different sizes, at a very large discount from the sterling cost. If this Glass is not disposed of before the 5th of April, it will be shipped from this port.
For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-street.
march 26. §1w

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
WELLS & MORRIS,
HAVING expired on the 11th February last, all persons having demands against the said Partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to the same, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
GIDEON H. WELLS.
N. B. The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscriber, at his Store, No. 135, Market-street. 1w march 24.

NOTICE.
THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenny in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.
Waddington & Harwood.
march 22 §6w

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
A quantity BENGAL GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
British Dry Goods,
ALSO,
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19 §tf

LANDING
From on board the Schooner RANGER, *from* JACQUEMEL,
230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,
For Sale by
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 127 Chesnut-street.
Who has remaining on hand 6, 00 pieces India NANKEENS, of a superior quality.
March 15. d6t

Prison Manufactory.
FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, Saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and hearth stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26. mth6m

Schuylkill permanent Bridge.
THE subscribers Commissioners appointed by an act of assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of "this Commonwealth to incorporate a company "for erecting a permanent bridge over the river "Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia," hereby give notice, that Books are provided as the law directs; and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the Company Stock, on the ninth day of April next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. The subscriptions will be received from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock, P. M. of that day; and the books will continue open during those hours of succeeding days, until the number, required by the said law to enable the Commissioners to certify the same to the Governor for incorporating the Stockholders, be subscribed
RICHARD PETERS,
JOHN PEROT,
GODFREY HAGA,
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,
WILLIAM SHEAFF.
Philadelphia, 19th March, 1798. 27—3awtf

Ran away from the subscriber,
on the 14th inst. two indented Irish Servant Men: Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high, robust, stout, and well made, short black hair, remarkable for a scar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my service Jeffry Corbet, about the same age and height, but of a milder disposition, and more slender make, short brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarse brown linen, check and brown linen shirts, grey yarn stockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowsers, and russett leather shoes; they have other cloathing which altogether gives them the appearance of seafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming business; no doubt will have forged passes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the post road to Philadelphia, I purchased them the last fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for securing them so that I get them, and will pay all reasonable charges if brought home, or if separated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.
ARTHUR BRYAN,
Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.
march 14. 3aw3w

Forgeries Committed.
WHEREAS several forgeries have been committed in this city by one or two persons known by the names of Dr. Grant, alias Smith, alias Gilbert, Grant generally wore a green coat, tall in person, and genteel, had lost one or two teeth in front; lodged, about July, 1796, at Mr. Grimes's tavern, at the George, in North Second-street; his friends live in New England; supposed to have committed several forgeries in New-York, and is said to be confined at the wheel-barrow at Baltimore for stealing watches. The other is a short, thick man, by the name of Gilbert,—known by Mr. Grimes and Mr. Bignall, and several other persons in this city. Information given by any person of the above men, to WM. PRESTMAN, No. 15, South Fifth-street, will be esteemed a favor. —— Gilbert is between 20 and 30 years old; yellow, sickly look.
march 17. *3aw3w

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.
JOHN GRAHAM.
march 5 §6w

TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A good dry Store,
Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to
Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
march 1. § No 5, Dock-street.

TO RENT,
A good three story House,
TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3aw3w

PROPOSAL,
For Publishing by Subscription,
AN
ENQUIRY
INTO THE
ORIGIN OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.
THE Letters to Dr. Currie, which I published last autumn, led me to an investigation of the origin and phenomena of pestilential diseases in other countries, as well as in the United States. In the prosecution of the subject, new facts and principles continually opened to my view, and finally determined me to trace back the history of such diseases as far as the records of history extend. For this purpose, I have examined the public libraries in New-York, New-Haven, Cambridge and Boston, with a view to obtain all the material facts which can illustrate the subject, and I have nearly collected all the materials for the proposed work.
The facts collected will enable me to demonstrate that many of the common ideas respecting pestilential epidemics, are unfounded or extremely incorrect; and this in consequence of medical writers considering an epidemic disease as a detached or isolated phenomenon in a particular country; rather than as connected with other epidemics or other phenomena of nature in various parts of the world. The facts I have collected lead to certain deductions which are surprising to myself, and which will probably be new to many others. Much light will be thrown on this dark and perplexing subject, as well as on natural philosophy.
The proposed work will make a full-sized octavo volume; and executed well on fine paper, cannot be afforded at less than two dollars, bound, with the usual allowance to book-sellers. As the compilation will cost not only great labor, but considerable expence, no more copies will be printed than to supply subscribers. The book will be ready for subscribers early in the coming summer, and the holders of proposals will be good enough to return them to No. 40, Pine-street, by the first of May.
SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the book-sellers in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, New-Haven, Hartford, New-London, Providence, Boston, Baltimore and Charleston.
NOAH WEBSTER, JUN.
march 28.

Just received, and for Sale at the Bookstore of
WILLIAM YOUNG;
No. 52 South Second-street.
A COMPLETE HISTORY OF
CONNECTICUT,
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL,
From the emigration of its first planters from England in 1630, to 1713.
By *BENJAMIN TRUMBULL*, D. D.
VOLUME I.
Embellished with a correct Map of the State, and Portraits of some of the first settlers, from original paintings.
march 15. 1803w

Interpreter of Foreign Languages.
JOSEPH E. G. M. DE LA GRANGE,
Walnut-street, No. 110,
BEING duly commissioned and sworn in the above capacity, offers to translate the French, English, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian Languages: he flatters himself that his former profession, as advocate, both in France and St. Domingo, has well qualified him to translate any Court proceedings or other Judiciary instruments.
N. B. The FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY continues open at the above place. Many valuable additions having been made to this collection, it consists now of about 1500 volumes, the best adapted to answer the purpose of those who wish both to improve in the Language, and obtain useful instruction and pleasure.
march 30. 2awim

A House and Lot in *Burlington.*
FOR SALE,
A LARGE commodious two story brick House, and large well improved Garden; with a large Clover Lot, a Stable, a Carriage House, and Spring House, &c. in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey.
This property is allowed to be the most healthy and beautiful of any in Burlington, having a front of 360 feet upon the river, and extending 208 feet back; bounded on one side by Broad-street, and on the back by a wide alley.
The house is in form of a square, fronting 54 feet upon Broad-street, and 58 upon the river,—with a pump of water at the back door, besides two fine springs rising out of the beautiful bank between the garden and the river.
For particulars, apply at No. 5, South Fourth-street, to
GEO. WALKER.
Who has also For Sale,
Lots in Washington City.
march 31. §

JUST RECEIVED.
And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street. M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Bookfellers generally,
(Price 5 8ths of a Dollar.)
BEACON HILL,
A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:
By a Lady of Boston.
ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.
Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action pass at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldiers—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.
march 30. §

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As published in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the signature of
SCIPIO,
In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*
march 30.

Ten Dollars Reward.
ABSCONDED from the subscriber, an indented Boy, named WILLIAM ASTON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout made, thick short hair, speaks remarkably fast. Had on when he went away, a short corduroy Jacket and trowsers, and round hat. All persons are cautioned not to credit him on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt of his contracting—and all persons are desired not to harbor or employ him, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Masters of vessels and others are desired not to take him away at their peril—Any person apprehending the said runaway, and lodging him in Jail, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by applying to
JOHN HARPER,
167 Arch, or 31 South Third-street.
march 30. 3t

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the Ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

New-York, January 24, 1798
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room;
For Publishing by Subscription,
An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,
By MADAME ROLAND;
Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.
These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.
They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.
To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.
☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street,—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York.—Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.
As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.
Feb. 20. eod2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
In pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			0
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.
GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 10.

FOR SALE,
By WHARTON & LEWIS,
No. 115 South Front Street,
A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.
Feb. 9. eodtf

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to
GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }
January 4. dtf

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE.
Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.
N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

Salisbury Estate.
THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.
A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,
Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to
J. MOUCHET,
Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Esq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or no more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eetf